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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

MINING ENGINEERS AND GEOLOGISTS, who have occasion to work along economic lines, often feel the need of a compend of economic geology covering the ground briefly and in a methodical manner. Such a work is supplied by the Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Economic Geology, prepared by John C. Branner, Ph. D., and John F. Newson, A. M., of Stanford University, a second edition of which has recently appeared. The numerous and orderly bibliographical references here given afford as complete a treatment of the subject as the nature of the subject and the necessary condensation of a syllabus will permit. The book consists of a series of headings and brief notes which serve for the most part rather to indicate what should be studied, than to provide any large amount of the detailed information which is to be obtained by aid of numerous references to the literature. The syllabus consists of two parts: (1) An introduction containing notes on the relation of mineral deposits to industry, a brief consideration of the topographic methods and the usual discussion of the classification, origin and features of ore deposits; and (2) a consideration of mineral deposits under the heads of their metals and other useful constituents. Each subject is in general subdivided according to the subtopics: uses, ores, mode of occurrence and distribution, especially in the United States, although these subtopics are not uniformly adhered to, metallurgy and other subjects being introduced in some cases. The work is well illustrated and the illustrations are well selected. An unusual feature is a large number of curves, showing production from year to year of the various minerals in different countries. By use of this work one can get at a moment's notice references to literature bearing upon almost any subject connected with mineral deposits, and herein lies its chief value.

It is much to be regretted that errors of the baldest kind, due apparently to haste in compilation, are so numerous as largely to destroy any value the book might have as a work of reference. It may not be used safely by itself, but only in conjunction with some such standard treatise on ore deposits as that of Phillips or Davies.¹

¹ Contributed by Mr. H. W. NICHOLS, of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.

MR. CARPENTER'S new book on South America¹ was written for the entertainment and instruction of the reading public. The author did not aim to attract the specialist, but rather to give in journalistic style the observations of a traveler. He tells of a journey of 25,000 miles, extending entirely around the continent, including stops at all the chief cities and excursions to many interior points. Mr. Carpenter asked a great variety of questions of all whom he met, and he tells in an interesting way of the results of his inquiries and observations. Naturally the range of subjects is wide, and any one desiring recent information on South American conditions will find some facts along almost any line of inquiry, whether it be geographic, economic, political or social. The author discusses the social condition, both of the Parisian-mannered populations of the capital cities, and of the Patagonian savages, to whom white man's clothing is proving fatal. The book confirms the prevalent opinion that in practice the South American republics are not republics at all, but are ruled by ambitious leaders, who have established virtual dictatorships under the mask of republican forms.

Economic matters receive considerable space, and it is shown that there are great natural resources yet to be utilized. If their development continues it will be because of the activity of the foreigners who already control the bulk of business affairs, the native white race devoting itself chiefly to politics.

There is a good index, which, together with a careful selection of chapter headings, renders it easy to make topical reference to the large fund of information contained in the book.

BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN is too omniscient, he hurts our pride. In the preface to "*France Since 1814*"² he tells us that we know nothing about the real history of France in this century; that we have been repeating idle tales, believing in invertebrate legends, and neglecting that metaphysical interpretation of French history which alone is the truth. The only compensation for this is his equally omniscient way of telling the French people that they have always exhibited a peculiar incapacity to profit by their successes, a tendency to lose in victory the force gained in struggle. If the foreigner is lectured so is the Frenchman, and very likely both deserve it.

But M. Coubertin's book is a failure. It is too general and dogmatic for the scholar, too metaphysical and obscure for the people.

¹ *South America, Social, Industrial, Political*. By FRANK G. CARPENTER. Pp. 618. Price, \$3.00. New York: W. W. Wilson, 1900.

² *France Since 1814*. By Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Pp. x, 281. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1900.

For whom it is intended we cannot quite see. Furthermore, notwithstanding its claims, it is not always impartial, as witness the treatment of the Panama scandal. It is also either wretchedly written, or, as is more likely the case, poorly translated.¹

"THE DOLLAR OR THE MAN"² is a collection of fifty-six cartoons by Homer Davenport, which are intended to present graphically the trust issue in the last campaign. The selection is made by Horace L. Traubel, who introduces the drawings by a discussion on The Problem, the Cartoon and the Artist. If the trust issue ever becomes of paramount importance in American politics, undoubtedly the drawings in this collection will serve both to teach the historian the evolution of the problem, and to promote the growth of definite ideas among the masses. The guiding principle of the artist is taken from Lincoln—"Both the man and the dollar, but in case of conflict, the man before the dollar."

THERE IS perhaps no book which could command a better market than a comprehensive history of education in the English language. Various writers have essayed this task but without great success and we are forced to enlist the services of a number of books to complete what might be called a history of education. Laurie's "Historical Survey of Pre-Christian Education" is the text-book for that early period, but on looking over the field after that time it is difficult to name any one or two books that can be fully endorsed. We have of course a multitude of books bearing on different periods and phases, but a comprehensive text-book, historically accurate, impartial and characterized by a good English style is the great *desideratum*. We owe much in education to the late Mr. Thomas Davidson, and in this his last work, he has conferred a great benefit upon those who are interested in the study of education. The "History of Education"³ is written from a singular standpoint, it emphasizes some phases of educational history which are generally slighted and it is safe to say that there will be no imitation of it, for in it can be plainly seen the mark of an individual mind. This is one of the best features of the book. It does not aim to impart knowledge, to chronicle certain facts, but rather seeks to discover the causes of things. It is the suggestiveness, the stimulation to research and to thought that commends this contri-

¹ Contributed by Professor CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

² *The Dollar or the Man*. Pictured by HOMER DAVENPORT. Price \$1.00. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1900.

³ *A History of Education*. By THOMAS DAVIDSON. Pp. viii, 292. Price, \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900.

bution to the history of education, and more than any other book on the subject it fulfills the mission of the true text-book—an intelligent suggestiveness rather than an indiscriminate array of facts.¹

MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS publishes under the title "With Both Armies in South Africa" ² ten interesting chapters of his observations and experiences, first with the English army under Buller at the siege and relief of Ladysmith, and later with the Boers through many experiences in and around Pretoria, up to the British occupation of that city. Mr. Davis wields a trenchant pen, and his observations on both sides of the line have given him an exceptional opportunity for a fair judgment. His chapter on "Pretoria in War-time" deserves preservation, and would make very profitable reading for every English-speaking jingo.

"FINLAND AND THE TSARS" ³ is confessedly a book written to defend a cause, a losing cause unfortunately, for, as every year is showing, the independence of Finland is departing and the former self-governing duchy is rapidly becoming a province of the Russian empire. The Baltic provinces, Poland, the Georgian Caucasus, and now Finland are being slowly assimilated by the great Muscovite power. That the Czar's manifesto of February 15, 1899, and the military law have practically abolished the constitutional liberties guaranteed to the grand duchy in 1809 by Alexander I, and confirmed by his successors, is proven in the first nine chapters of Mr. Fisher's book. The attitude of the Russian crown is the more indefensible even from the point of view of reasons of state because of the promise of Nicholas II to maintain the Finnish constitution intact in all its force and vigor. But the matter is a *chose jugée*, and all discussion of it has to-day little more than an academic value. Mr. Fisher has had exceptional opportunities of becoming acquainted at first hand with the constitutional issues in dispute, and his work contains the best account in English of the struggle up to 1899. Readers interested in the subject would find the following additional works deserving of attention: "*Finlande et Transvaal*," by A. Leroy-Beaulieu, in "*Revue Bleu*;" "*Pour la Finlande*," by René Puaux; "*Le Coup d'Etat en Finlande*," "*Au Seuil de l'Europe, Finlande et Caucase*," by Pierre Morane.⁴

¹ Contributed by George Herbert Locke, The University of Chicago.

² Pp. xi, 237. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900.

³ By JOSEPH R. FISHER, B. A. Pp. xv, 272. Price, 12s. 6d. London: Edward Arnold, 1899.

⁴ Contributed by Professor CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

M. CHARLES GIDE's admirable text-book¹ on Political Economy has just appeared in a seventh edition. The principal difference between this and the preceding edition consists in the correction of certain errors, and an attempt to make clear what seemed obscure to readers of former editions. The epigraph which for seventeen years appeared on the first page of the book has been removed, and in its place the author quotes from Tolstoi's Resurrection: "All evil comes from the belief that there are certain relations between men where one can act without love. But such relations do not exist."

This maxim seemed, to the author, to explain the pressing need of our times, the intervention of altruistic motives in our social relations, and in the explanation of social phenomena. Many of our economists are unwilling to give up the classical rigidity and the geometrical symmetry of the old doctrines, which seemed to possess the solidity and transparency of fine crystals, but which are undoubtedly melting away in the light of criticism and observation. Professor Gide's standpoint, essentially the same as it was when his book was translated into English in 1889, is familiar to American readers. The principal thesis of the school to which he belongs lies in the idea of solidarity, and the substitution of co-operation for competition. Its adherents uphold the moral ideal of inter-responsibility and maintain that the development of the individual is bound up with that of society; the most effective "self-help" lies in mutual help. In point of style, the book continues to possess, in an increased degree, the merits of perspicacity and charm.

"THE HIGHER EDUCATION,"² by Professor G. T. Ladd, of Yale University, is a collection of four notable essays on the "Development of the American University;" "The Place of the Fitting School in American Education;" "Education, New and Old;" and a "Modern Liberal Education." These are thoughtful essays and ought to be read with President Eliot's "Educational Reform." We have been accustomed to hear educators say that the secondary education of this country is dependent upon the universities, but Mr. Ladd asserts that the problem of the development of the university in this country is largely the problem of securing a satisfactory secondary education, and that it is the proper adjustment of high school and college that is going to make clear the way for a real American university. This might be compared with President Harper's address on "The Prospects of the Small College." The other essays deal with equally important

¹ *Principes d'Economie Politique*. Pp. vii, 654. Price 6 fr. Paris: L. Larose, 1901.

² Pp. viii, 142. Price, \$1.00. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1899.

phases of American education, discussing the elective system and its disadvantages, and the true place and function of the Preparatory School. The last essay sums up many of the preceding arguments; in a masterly fashion Mr. Ladd tells us of the defects of our present system and of the immense possibilities there are of helping girls and boys to become really *educated*, provided that we hold fast to those things that have been proved to be good.¹

PROFESSOR ANDRÉ LEFÈVRE, of the Paris School of Anthropology, one of the leading French authorities on the development of classical Greek religious and political ideas, has just published a popular volume² on Antique Greece. As the great teacher of occidental nations, Greece has left traces in history which will never be entirely effaced; the author of this book attempts to unravel and analyze the complex elements of Greek civilization and thereby throw some light on the origin of our modern intellectual and artistic life. Greek mythology makes up an integral part of our intellectual possessions, and Christianity owes many of its rites and dogmas to the same source; even the mediation of a Saviour is an idea which was by no means unknown to the fellow-citizens of Prometheus. It would seem, however, that Professor Lefèvre often goes out of his way to state that Christianity is built up of plagiarisms from pagan mythology (pp. 22-23).

A THIRD volume in the American Historic Towns³ series has appeared. The following southern towns are represented: Baltimore, Annapolis, Frederick Town, Washington, Richmond, Williamsburg, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Montgomery, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Knoxville, Nashville, Louisville, Little Rock and St. Augustine. Two chapters deserve especial mention. Richmond-on-the-James is fortunate in having as biographer the late William Wirt Henry, who devoted to this no doubt pleasing task, the same careful workmanship with which he studied the history of the evolution of American political consciousness. The chapter on Washington is especially interesting at this time when the centennial of the establishment of the nation's capital has just been celebrated. In most

¹ Contributed by Mr. GEORGE HERBERT LOCKE, Chicago.

² *La Grèce Antique: Entretiens sur les Origines et les Croyances.* (Bibliothèques des Sciences Contemporaines) pp. 463. Price, 6 fr. Paris: Schleicher frères, 1900.

³ *Historic Towns of the Southern States.* Edited by LYMAN P. POWELL. Pp. 604. Price \$3.50. Putnam. 1900.

delightful manner the history of the capital city is traced from the dream of Francis Pope in 1663, down to the present time when, the author convincingly concludes, "Washington is no longer the city of magnificent intentions; it is Washington the Magnificent."

IN "AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS"¹ by John Swett, is gathered a mass of information, of more or less value, dealing with various aspects of the public schools of this country. Unfortunately it is in a very unorganized form, and much of it is so general as to make it of little practical use. The best part relates to California, where the author is on his own ground, having had much to do with the early history of education on the Pacific Coast.

REVIEWS.

The Germans in Colonial Times. By LUCY FORNEY BITTINGER. Pp. 414. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1901.

After many years of neglect, the Germans of Pennsylvania and of other parts of the United States have begun to receive the attention their share in the making of this country well deserves. The Pennsylvania German Society has contributed a very valuable series of studies by Sachse, Diffenderfer, Jacobs and other careful students. Walton's Conrad Weiser and biographies of the Muhlenbergs and other noteworthy early Germans have brought home a better knowledge of their achievements in peace and war. Sharpless' "Two Centuries of Pennsylvania History" does justice to the German element in its growth. On the other hand, Fisher's "Pennsylvania Colony and Commonwealth," and even Bolles' "Pennsylvania," are notable for the slight credit given to the Germans who counted for so much in its early days and in its later history. Miss Bittinger's "Germans in Colonial Times" is a capital summary of their share in the settlement of the colonies. The work shows how they found refuge here from oppression at home, and in return for the freedom secured in the new world, by their industry, morality and piety, helped forward the cultivation of the soil, the peaceful conquest of wild regions, and the stable introduction of good government. Uncomplainingly they endured ill treatment in New York and Virginia, in North and South Carolina, in Georgia and in later days in Maine, but in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as well as in the West, the German settlers and their descendants, and the later successive waves of German

¹ Pp. 320. Price, \$1.00. New York: The American Book Company, 1900.